REMARKS

Claims 1-27 are pending and under consideration. Claim 1 is amended herein. Support for the amendment to claim 1 may be found at page 13, lines 23 and 24 and page 15, lines 1-4 of the specification. Further reconsideration is requested based on the foregoing amendment, as well as on the amendment filed July 24, 2006, and the following remarks.

Interview Summary

The Applicants submit the following summary of the telephone interview that took place August 16, 2006 between the undersigned representative of the Applicants and the Examiner.

Telephone Conference:

The Applicants thank the Examiner for the many courtesies extended to the undersigned representative of the Applicants during the telephone interview that took place August 16, 2006.

The Examiner agreed graciously to defer examination of the amendment filed July 24, 2006 until the subject supplemental amendment was received. The Applicants apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103:

Claims 1-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,999,971 to Buckland (hereinafter "Buckland") in view of U.S. Patent Publication 2003/0097361 to Huang et al. (hereinafter "Huang"). The rejection is traversed to the extent it might apply to the claims as amended. Reconsideration is earnestly solicited.

The final Office Action acknowledges at page 3 that Buckland shows no "extracting a hyperlink title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information and generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted hyperlink title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined." The final Office Action proposes to compensate for this deficiency by combining Buckland with Huang, asserting in the first full paragraph at page 4 that:

> It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Buckland by the reaching of Huang et al, because extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure,

because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

Huang, however, does not appear to show these limitations either. In neither Buckland nor Huang, in particular, is there any "authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information," standing between the user and the title and the URL.

Furthermore, modifying Buckland as proposed by the final Office Action would change the principle of operation of Buckland. Modifications that change the principle of operation of a reference are prohibited by M.P.E.P. § 2143.01. In particular,

> If the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims prima facie obvious. *In re Ratti*, 270 F.2d 810, 123 USPQ 349 (CCPA 1959).

Here, in Buckland, "if it is determined that the client does not include the first site data block, then the control site is controlled to produce a control site data block having both control site identification data and a client identifier," as described at column 2, lines 20-24. Thus, if an *unidentified* client tries to access a network site in Buckland, the system *provides* the user with an identifier. Buckland, thus, does not appear to be particular about whether the user is authorized or not, merely whether the user has been identified. This is exactly the opposite of the claimed invention, which checks for "authorized user information," before authorizing a user to browse the browsable information. Since modifying Buckland as proposed by the final Office Action would change the principle of operation of Buckland, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims prima facie obvious. *In re Ratti.*

In any case, the second clause of claim 1 has been amended further to recite:

Allowable user information of a user who is allowed to browse the browsable information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest, "allowable user information of a user who is allowed to browse the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information" as recited in claim 1. As Buckland, rather, describes in the Abstract, a client identifier is *supplied* to an unidentified client:

> If it is determined that the client does not include the first site data block, then the control site is controlled to produce a control site data block having both control site identification data and a client identifier. The control site data block then is transmitted from the control site to the client.

Therefore, Buckland, far from worrying about whether a user is allowed to browse information,

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actually provides the user with identification on the fly.

Huang, for its part, does not bother to identify a user at all, let alone consider whether the user is allowed to browse information. As Huang, rather, describes in the Abstract:

> A message center based desktop organizational and management system that includes a set of applications centered around and integrated with a message center.

There is little doubt that a user will be allowed to access their own desktop. Thus, neither Buckland nor Huang need any "allowable user information", let alone "extracting a hyperlink title and a URL of a storage location, which are associated with the received identification information as allowable user information, based on the received identification information and generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted hyperlink title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined," as also recited in claim 1. Thus, even if Buckland were combined with Huang the claimed invention would not result. Claim 1 is submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 2 and 3 depend from claim 1 and add additional distinguishing elements. Claims 2 and 3 are thus also submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 2 and 3 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 4-13:

Claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 recite:

> Authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest, "authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1.

Claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 recite further:

> Extracting a hyperlink title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest, "extracting a hyperlink title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1. Even if the user login to which Huang refers at paragraph [0101] were equated to the claimed "received identification information," there is still no "registered authorized user information." In Huang,

rather, once the user is authorized to access the network, they are free to access any data they like. In particular, as described at paragraph [0116] of Huang:

> [0116] After a successful login, the user's personalized virtual desktop 1220 is transmitted, received, and displayed. Desktop 1220 corresponds generally to browser display 300 in FIG. 3. The user can then activate the features of the virtual computer by activating the appropriate icon from virtual desktop 1220. In general, through virtual desktop 1220, the user has access to applications, files, news and information, and additional features.

Since, in Huang, once the user is authorized to access the network, they are free to access any data they like, Huang shows no "extracting a hyperlink title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information," either, and thus cannot make up for the deficiencies of Buckland with respect to claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 are submitted to be allowable, for at least those reasons discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 depend from claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, respectively, and add additional distinguishing elements. Claims 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 are thus also submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 14-17:

The second clause of claim 14 recites:

Authorized user information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest, "authorized user information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1.

The fourth clause of claim 14 recites:

Extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest, "extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Claim 14 is submitted to be allowable, for at least those reasons discussed above with respect to the rejection of claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 14 is earnestly solicited.

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Claims 15, 16, and 17 depend from claim 14 and add additional distinguishing elements. Claims 15, 16, and 17 are thus also submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 15, 16, and 17 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 18-21:

The second clause of claim 18 recites:

Authorized user information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest, "authorized user information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1.

The fourth clause of claim 18 recites:

Extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest, "extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Claim 18 is submitted to be allowable, for at least those reasons discussed above with respect to the rejection of claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 18 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 19, 20, and 21 depend from claim 18 and add additional distinguishing elements. Claims 19, 20, and 21 are thus also submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 19, 20, and 21 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 22-25:

The fourth clause of claim 22 recites:

Authorized user information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest, "authorized user information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1.

The fourth clause of claim 22 recites further:

Extracts the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest extracting "the headline information and

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the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Claim 22 is submitted to be allowable, for at least those reasons discussed above with respect to the rejection of claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 22 is earnestly solicited.

Claims 23, 24, and 25 depend from claim 22 and add additional distinguishing elements. Claims 23, 24, and 25 are thus also submitted to be allowable. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 23, 24, and 25 is earnestly solicited.

Claim 26:

The third clause 26 recites:

Extracting the headline and the storage location based on identification information and the authorized user information.

Neither Buckland nor Huang teach, disclose, or suggest "extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the authorized user information," as discussed above with respect to the rejection of claims 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Claim 26 is submitted to be allowable, for at least those reasons discussed above with respect to the rejection of claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 26 is earnestly solicited.

Claim 27:

Claim 27 is substantially claim 1 as filed originally plus steps S84 through S87 shown in Fig. 8. Claim 27 is thus believed to be allowable, for at least those reasons discussed above with respect to the rejection of claim 1.

Conclusion:

Accordingly, in view of the reasons given above, it is submitted that all of claims 1-27 are allowable over the cited references. Allowance of all claims 1-27 and of this entire application is therefore respectfully requested.

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If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.
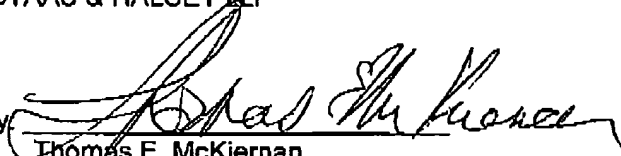
Respectfully submitted,

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